THE MEN REPUDIATE THE AGREEMENT. RUMORED RESIGNATION OF O'DONNELL, HUGHES

AND DOWNING. The Third-ave. strike is by no means settled. The agreement signed by three members of the Executive Board, the substance of which was published yesterday, was submitted to the men, and repudiated almost unanimously and it is protable that the men who signed it will voluntarily retire from the Executive Board which was in session until a late hour on Wednesday night, discussing the plan of settlement effered by the company, but adjourned without coming to an under The members of Local Assembly No 4,103, the employes of the road, helf an informal meeting at 10:30 a.m. yesterday, at which all the members of the Board were present except Joseph P. O'Donnell and John Hughes. The situation was discussed and a comnittee of twenty was appointed to report a plan of action at a meeting to be held in the afternoon. The ommittee after an hour's conference appointed a subcommittee to draw up resolutions and submit them to the members of the assembly at the afternoon meeting. The afternoon meeting was called to order by Master Workman Boyle who ucged the members to consider the atter seriously and observe the principles of the order in all they did. The committee on resolutions then subsitted a preamble setting forth at length the history of

mitted a preamole setting form account.

the strike and the following resolutions:

Resolved. That we, the members of Local Assembly
4.193 cupployer of the Third Avenue Bailroad Company,
enter our profess extent the action of the company in employing mesoned and unskifeld men, thus entingering
the lives of the travelling public, and by its action in arminthe trainps and scales employed by them, thus thresh-mug
the outlie peace and tending to create riot and bloodshed:

Resolved. That we do not consider the agreement of the inscrite of the Executive Board as binding upon us as it sources see the individual reputation of our members and degracing to the manhood of those who belong to our noble rider also.

degracing to the manhood of those was belong to our mode der also that we appeal to District Assembly 75 to accept agreement unit) our grievances are redressed and we react the same pay and sours as the couployes of the other results in the lift; also district the same pay and sours as the couployes of the other and the lift; also district the same the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution of a United Lites of "life, Bherty and the pursuit of happle that we are our crothers now, as we have be not be presented to maintain posce, law and order, a master in assist in an obtaining by peaceable means that the the commany is depriving us of by force, included to commany is depriving us of by force, included to commany the service of the commany and department of the other continues of the commany is depriving us of the force of the the other continues of the commany is depriving us of the force of the was included in Several times the officers. ed talk was indulged in. Several times the officers almost lost control over the men, and had it not been fo few cool heads there would have been serious trouble. The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice.
Andrew D. Best, secretary of the Executive Board, a d James P. Graham, D. M. W., have issued the following

James P. Graham, D. M. W., have issued the following card:

New York, May 6, 1886.

To our fellow Wage Workers and the fichic in concrat.

As there seems to be some insumer-rancing as to the processed settlement of the strike on Third Avenue, we deem it risk in justice to our many friends who have stood by its so noby since the trouble began, and pleuced themselves to stand by us to the medical began and pleuced themselves to stand by us to the medical began and pleuced themselves to stand by us to the medical began and pleuced themselves to stand by us to the medical began and pleuced themselves to stand by us to the medical began and pleuced themselves focation this district consists of seven members, have of whom were present, and three accepted the proposition of the company and allached facer signitures to the de uncent. We refused to sign the decument as we considered that it was not at its settlement. I company have the recognized light to employ whose they peace and at whatever prices they can have them by peace and at whatever prices they can have the process and at whatever prices they can have the set the make the best terms possible with whomever requires our service. It was manifestly unfair on the part of the company is our capital and we have the right to make the best terms possible with whomever requires our service. It was manifestly unfair on the part of the company to the make the second them to blackliet some intrivior its emptowers for no other reason than that they were true to the messive and their fellow wasse workers. We deen that because these men had proved thomselves true for an an isomescie excuse to place them on the retired list or force them to reside. The procepte of he right of the ways work. the pines as not the beginning of this from he and to the only issue the discharge of the scales, when as a matter of they can be seen as a matter of they are paying it some instances as less than other names pay for the same indeer and were working some of enlarges two hours bere day inner than other companies for less wares, so the action of this Tapling corporation is home to every trode and labor unloads in our country, we apply the all our feating unloads in our country, we apply the all our feating unloads in our country, as a result of the country of the country

Goods Early Closing Association \$40.

A meeting of Di trief Assembly No. 75 was held last night in a down-lown hall. The district consists of cichi member from each of the twenty-one local assemblies in its jurisdiction, and before the strike can be settled the district must pass on it. The meeting did not adjourn until a late hour this morning. It was rumored that the resignations of Messes O'Donnell, Dunning and Haghes, as members of the Executive Board, were accepted, and that the acreement which they situed was repudiated. O'Donnell went into the hall at 6:45. It is said that he made an explanation of his signature, claiming that he made an explanation of his signature, claiming that he sid what he thought was best for the men and their families. His explanation was listened to in silence and shortly after 7 o'clock he left the hall with a finished face and spirking eye and went away, it is said, to the meeting of the District.

At the offices of the company there was little new. President Lyon said that if the men did not come to work under the astronment signed by the executive board that he was done with them, and would have no further dealings with them. The cars of the company ran recularly and there were no mishaps of any moment. Peter Mailey, a driver for E. Ridley's Sons, was caught in a block in Park Row yesterday and shouled "scab" at a Turd-ave, driver. Justice Ford made aim pay \$10 for his fun in the Harlem Police Court.

The Corporation Coursel tried before Justice Lawrence, last November, a said against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to comped it to pay car licenses for the years from 1860 and \$23,800 claured to be due between those dates, is barred by the situate of limitations. Judge Lawrence has not yet given his decision.

THE STRIKE IN THE MARVIN WORKS OVER. The strike of the employes of the Marvin onfe Company has been settled satisfactorily to both parties through the off rts of the arbitration committee of the Central Labor Union, and the men will return to work this morning. The terms of settlement as given by the company are as follows:
The striking employes of the Marvin Safe Company

have sent the following letter of acceptance to the we abdo by your refusa to adopt the union scale of wages

we abide by your refusa to shout the union search. We accomind your refusal to easily none but union nec. We acknowledge your intention and right foretain all more employed by you while we had and agree to your refusal to ranstate the engineer who went out with us. The out rate of wag s for maint is fore, except in the case of seventeen near in the root working department, who are to receive an accume of \$1 cach per week. Nine hours to constitute a darks work We to return to work at rest a un. Toureday. May 6 signed by the committee appointed from a mong the emptoyers. The company has issued the following circular letter:

The company has issued the following circular letter:

285 BROALWAY, N. Y., MAR I, 1886.

TO OUR PATRONS: The Central Labor Union have virtually assumed that cut striking employes may return to work only steer an agreement by us to pay he union rates. to employ none but union men: to discharge no employe except for a crue desired sudicient by the committee of said union, and that our works shall hereafter be known as a union shop, we feel justified in contending for the principle that cut business is between our mileyes and ourselves, and so long as they do income urgent request to present their grievances to another posterior. The strike was uncoultedly ordered at this the business season of the year with the view of crippings our resource and while we have sustained as serious loss and inconvenience, we are encouraged by the many expressions of sympathy which we are unly receiving. We have to ask your kind minimented if we are slightly delayed in the creecing of ever, and a sure you that it will not be much longer, as we are succeeding in engaring new men beyond our expectations. Very truly yours.

Marvin Safe Company.

HOW DELMONICO ESCAPED A BOYCOTT.

According to a gentleman who is in a position so know the facts, Delmonico's prospective restaurant at Broadway and Leonard-st. barely escaped a boycott when that form of force was put into operation against Mrs. Gray. James B. Lord, the architect, according to the genileman referred to, had under consideration two bies for the cabinet work, which was to cost some \$20,000, about two-tairds of the anticipated expense for fitting up the building. The bilders on this work were Jeans & Taylor, of this city, and Mr. Mertz, of Portshester. Mertz's bid was some \$2,000 less than that of Jeans & Taylor, and Mr. Lord decided to give the contract to him. Bafore the contract had been signed, however, Mr. Lord re-ceived word from the Central Labor Union that ceived word from the Central Labor Union that if he presumed to award the contract to any one outside of tharrity, not only the building would be placed under a boycott, but Mr. Lord himself and all his architectural plans would meet the same faire. Mr. Lord is a purmacious man, and he went to Mr. Delimonico with blood in his eye and advised him not to sabout to the proposed ignominy. A discussion fellowed. Mr. Delimonico cautionsly suggested that if he cast in his fortune with Contractor Meriz the boycott would be put in force and the work on the new rectaurant would be delayed, perhaps, for two or three mouths. Instead of delay, Mr. Delmonico wanted huste; he therefore said "No" to the architect, and Mr. Lord mildly submitted to the mevitable and gave the contract to Jeans & Taylor.

BOYCOTTERS ARRESTED AND BAILED. Inspector Byrnes made another series of arrests of boycotters yesterday. Seventeen bakers and others who are charged with conspiring to interrupt the were arrested in the morning at their homes. They were indicted by the April Grand Jury for conspiracy and epercion. When arraigned before Recorder Smyth they pleaded not guilty. Bail in each case was fixed at 3500. Justus H. Schwab, the Socialist agitator who has be

come a property-owner, was the bondaman yesterday in the case of John Mollonhauer, one of the members of the Carl Sahn Club who are accused of boycotting George Theis's place in Fourteenth-st. Max Von Radowitz, Otto Richter, Heary Hadler, Morris Levi, Antonio Bough and Alfred Harper, also boreotters of Theis's place, were bailed, as were Paul Kostka, Francis Zerplace, were bailed, as were Paul Kostka, Francis Zerwich, John Budsloper, John Suisek and Francis Arnold of the Bakers' Union which attempted to boycott Mrs. Landgraf. Peter Buckel, a liquor dealer of No. 144 East Fifty-eighth-st., became bondsman for five of the Theiss boycotters.

THE DEMAND FOR LESS WORK. PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT IN MANY TRADES-

STRIKES PENDING AND EXPECTED, Of the trades in which strikes for shorter hours are pending the varuishers appear to be making the most progress. They went out to the number of 1,200 on Tuesday, but only about 400 are now on strike. The men meet every day at Houston and Allen sts.

The plane-makers are baving a hard fight and there appears to be but a slight chance of their success. Steinway & Co.'s employes met in the morning, out despite the earnest appeals of members of the Executive Committee they could not be induced to stribe. The men employed by Wener & Co. and other large manufacturers are awaiting the action of Steinway's men and will not strike unless they do. C. D. Pease & Co., of No. 318 West Forty-tnird-st., who acceded to the eight-hour rule early in the week, have issued an address to their workmen, in which they say: "From the fact that in several of our largest factories the workmen have wholly ignored the request of your grand lodge, we fall

wholly ignored the request of your grand lodge, we fall to see how you can reasonably expect us to act otherwise in this matter." They will therefore open their shop at 7 o'clock as before the strike and work under the ten hour rule.

The marlie workers who work for the furniture trade, about 250, employed in nine shops, are all on strike for nine hours a day, the aboution of the piece work system and an advance in wares. Those engaged in the mulding trade have been more fortunate and only one firm, Thies and Trulck, of East Forty-second-st., now stands out.

Thies and Truick, of East Forty-second-st., now stands out.

The fesco painters have been generally successful in their demand for nine hours a day with ten hours' pay, only about fifty men bring now on strike.

Among the cabinet-makers and furniture-makers it is reported that the strike is practically over, all but about seventy five men having returned to work. Four is expressed, however, that there will be a big strike on Monday when the firms which are members of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association will attempt to put the ten hour rule in force again.

The members of the strike committee of the furriers at that the statements in regard to wages which were made by the box-capind printed yesterday are misseading, maximuch as the new work but little over half time and the in average wages are only about half the amount given.

The English-smarking belows, intend to ask for alexen.

their average wages are only about half the amount given.

The English-speaking bakers intend to ask for eleven hours as a day's work after May 15. A number of oos es have signified their nientlen of granting the demand. It has been decided that there will be no general strike it case the demand is refused, but the bosses will be taken up one by one.

The men and women employed by the American Manufacturing Company, of No. 711 East Eleventh-st., in making undereila the and fas cetings, some 350, went on strike yesterday for a reduction from ten to inhe hours a say. The company offered them a Saturday half holiday and the offer was accepted.

The pattern achieves have been successful in their demands for shorter hours. Only about forty are now out. The Retail Hat Salesmen's Union have issued an appear to their omdioners to close their business places on Sundays after May 16. They claim that froy have to work from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. diva data in the week, until infining it on Saturdays and thee from 7a. in. to 1 p. m., and in some cases to 0 p. m. on Sandays. They give notice that after May 16 they will have accepting 270 of the Penal co le, which provides for the fortesture of all articles exposed for sails on Sanday, rigorously enforced.

TROUBLE STILL AMONG THE REFINERS. REFUSING TO RECOGNIZE THE UNION MEN-DILEM-

MA OF A STRIKER. The Brooklyn sugar refiners' strike is not yet settled. Two or three of the reflueries are working with full force and all of the others have a few hands at work. The employers still declare that they will not recognize the union, and Havemeyers & Eller will not even ge-em-ploy union men. Mr. Senf. of this firm, stated yesterday that they did not propose to put themselves in the power of any labor organization.

" No man can serve two masters," he added, " and any man who is completely under the control of a un on caunot serve us faithful y. Any of our old hands who want to return must get out of the union first. We are in no

before getting new men from other places."

The strikers do not hang around the building as much as formerly, but instead meet the new men on their way to and from work and try to persuads them to stay at home. When arguments fail they re-sort to violence. One of Mohenhauer & Son's Geptain Collum reports ten stages running from highly-sixth-st, to the Post Office, and four from Eighty-sixth-st, to the Post Office, and four from Eighty-sixth-six, to the Post Office, and four from Ingle Sixth-six of Ingle Sixth-si new hands was knocked down while getting off a monthly tool to Fourthest, car yesterday morning and severely heaten July 1.

which to risk. He was advised to go to work.

FEATURES OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

There was consid rable excitement in Mrs. Landgraf's bakery yesterday, and a visit from the riotcusty disposed Bonemian women was hourly expected. A couple of detectives were waiting for a repetition; of the scenes of Wednesday night. The real cause of the row was not known by the police until yesterday. One of the four women visited the store late on Wednesday and went to the rear of te store where Mrs. Landgraf was resting from her days work. Then began a torrent of abuse in both the German and Boltemian languages. Mrs. Landgraf's daughter in-law opened the door and pushed the stronger out of the shop, sithough one of her fingers was badly bitten. The Bohemian visitor vowed vengance and returned later on to obtain it. She brought with her three others, wives of Bohemian it. She brought did not makers, who had been arrested for boycotting the place. Mrs. Landgraf informed the police and seven officers were sent to quell the disturbance. Insuness continues to be poor and the little baker was much depressed in spirits pesterday. She fear that the excitement in the neighborhood caused by the arrest of the seventeen Bohemians may result in personal injury to herself and family. the scenes of Wednesday night. The real cause of the

family.

The boycotters of George Anger's bakeries
Houston and Ravington ata, became demonstrative;

Bottemans may result in personal injury to herself and family.

The boycotters of George Anger's bakeries in Houston and Rivington ats, became demonstrative yesterday and showed their disapproval by throwing stones and bricks at the polledman on duty there. Officer Selig was cut on the hands. He chased the rufflans some distance, but they escaped by running through the houses to Fireisat.

At a meeting of the German Furniture Workers' Union it was reported that thus far 170 shops have decided to give the reduced hours of lawer, eight hours a day, to their men. There was a runnor yesterday that the union of manufacturers had resolved on a general lockout on Monday, in order to began a retrograde movement for ten hours for a day's labor.

The German Upholsterers' Union's reports of delegates from the various snots were received, showing that fity-five shops have adopted the eighthour rule. The men employed in Paimer & Embury's shop are on atrike.

The employes of Mertz & Sous, contractors and builders in fort Chester, struck for nine hours work. About 300 hands went out. The firm will not agree to the demand and will stop all business.

Peter Judenback, wagon and track manufacturer, at No. 164 Eldridge-st., has been for some time annoved by boycotters, as some of his men have been on strike.

Peter Judenback, wagon and track manufacturer, at No. 164 Eldridge-st., has been for some time annoved by hovcotters, as some of his men have been on strike. Ornaries Gall, a picket from the Carriage Makers' Union, made himself prominent in preventing Jiedenback's men from going to work. He was fined \$10 yeaterday in the Essex Market Court by Justice Duffy.

Justices Kilbreth, Murray and Smith meted out justice in the Court of Special Sessions. Eidle Scott and Jack Power, are seven and civit respectively, were charsed by Miry Hovey with having annoyed her and sicked her in the back. Mr. Lyali, who owns the jute until in East Iwenty-third-st, sand that the girl and her mother were employed by him, and because they refused to

DISCORD AMONG THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

GALVESTON, May 6 .- It is stated by The News that discord prevails among the Knights of Labor here. Messrs. Finley, Farrell, Gambrill and Pierson were denounced by Local Assembly No. 78 last month for acting as "waiking delegates" without anthority for acting as "waiking delegates" without authority and were expelled from Local Assembly No. 3,656. These men, who helorgod to the conservative wing of the order, now print a card in The News, justifying their efforts to make peace between the Mailorys and the boyesters, and citing the approval given them by five local assemblies. Another feature of the same quarrel is the impeachment, by Local Assembly No. 2,376, of W. J. Burk, Editor of The Labor Advocate, for damazing the reputation of fellow-men, here and volating the scener. reputation of fellow-members and violating the secree, of certain proceedings of the order. Burk is a conserva-

THE SITUATION IMPROVING IN CINCINNATL CINCINNATI, May 6 (Special).-The slight changes in the strike situation to-day are rather for the better. More establishments closed down to-day because the men quit work, but on the other hand about as many men have gone to work on settlements. The freight handlers accepted the offer of the railroad companies and the roads are busy as bees to-There is a rumor that the switchmen night. will go out to-morrow, in which case matters will be as bad as ever, but the best feature of the whole situation is the feeling among the strikers toward the socialists and in favor of law and order. Kearly every union of prominence has passed resolutions strongly de-

nouncing the red flag and sectalism, and declaring that they are ready to volunteer to keep order. About 1,300 furniture workers pareled this afternoon, haited, sent in their committee to see the men and kept quietly in line until the men reported, and, whether they quietly in line until the men reported, and, whether they grained recruits or not, resumed their orderly march. The 1st Regiment National Guard is under arms. Resulting the second down from Columbus to guard the Government's property, but are at New-port barracks, across the river.

LABOR TROUBLES IN OTHER PLACES. GOVERNOR PATTISON'S INQUIRY IN THE SOFT COAL

REGION-PORTNIGHTLY PAYMENTS-NOTES. HUNTINGDON, May 6 (Special) .- Governor Patrison has completed his inquiries as to the average earnings of the workers in the mines of the Clearfield coal region. In presenting to him the formal statement of their grievances, the strikers' committee alleged that their pay did not exceed \$20 a month. The operators denied this statement and claime I that their pay rolls showed that the earnings of the men averaged \$40 a month. The Governor's investigations disclose that the actual average is a fraction less than \$30 a month. The number of men still on strike in this district is as follows: In the Clearfield region, 3,500; at George's Creek, 2,900 ; Elk Garden, 700 ; Irwin, 2,100 ; Pocahontas, 900; with others scattered along the Chesspeake and Ohlo Railroad. The regious in which the advance has been given and resumption secured are: Clearfield, where 2,000 men are at work; Meyersdale, Lilly's, South Fork, Gillitigan, Coal Port and Brodtop. About one-third of all the men in the district have resumed.

Pirrsnung, May 6 (Special).-A thousand coal miners afternoon held a big open air mass-meeting. The men at Colonel Rend's mines refuse to work with seventyfive negroes employed there. It is said that if the men do not return within a week, they will be replaced entirely by negroes. At three or four mines the men struck against loading coal for Eastern markets. They want a check weighman and semi-monthly pay days. The men at another mine quit work because they suspected that their coal was being snipped to Eastern markets. At another mine the operators refused to pay the seventy-one cents scale adopted at the Columbus conference of miners and operators.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—I'wo industries employees as Murphy's chair factors, 100 at the Datroit Carriage Woodwers Company's shops and eighty coopers, resumed work. Between 400 and 500 painters quit work this morning for a nine-hour working day and tenhours' pay. Only 100 of the 675 employees of the Pullman Car Works returned to work this morning, and they worked only a few minutes, the company sending them home. The meastroacity favor nine hours.

Muskegon, Mich., May 6.—The Muskegon Shingle and Lumber Company's Mill, the largest on the Lake, shut down tits moraling owing to blockade by the Chicago strike. The mill has been running day and night, em-ploying 180 men and cutting 1,000,000 shingles a day and has 6,000,000 piled on the dock.

CONCORD, N. H., May 6.—The sum of \$100,000 to build a new chapel at \$t. Paul's schools has been raised, but it is said that in consequence of the labor trouble it is impossible to obtain a bid for construction.

BUTTE, Mont., May 6.—The Knights of Labor on the Utan and Northern Branch line of the Union Pacific to Montana have ordered a strike of brakemen on account of dissatisfaction over the recent method adopted by the company of gracining pay according to the number of miles run instead of paying a uniform rate of \$65 per month. Passenger trains were detained many hours and freights were tred in. freights were tied up.

Buppalo, May 6.—There is no change in the plumbers' strike here. Both sides remain fina. The strikers to-day adopted resolutions denouncing the Chicago rioters and expressing sympatry for the families of the officers who fell while in the discharge of their duty.

for while in the discharge of their duty.

Youngstown, Onio, May 6 (Special).—Eighteen delegates, represently 1,300 miners of the Mahoning Valley met in convention here to day and decided to still maintain the demand unde for an advance of 10 cents per ton which operators refused to give. The convention decided to refer the institer to President McBride of the Onio Miners' A analgamated Association for instruction as to what course to pursue and in the meantime to continue work at the old price, after which they adjourned to Friday May 14. It is proposale they will ask operators to arbitrate the question of alvance.

St. Paul, Mino, May 6.—Corries, Chapman & Drake state that the strikers came for their pay hast night and orders were given to the cashier not to pay them unless they took their tooks away. The men restouated in a threatening manner and it was necessary to call the police. A local architect says that the present disturbance in labor will cost St. Paul S2,000,000. Capitalists are in a state of uncertainty, and fare not do anything. A good many baye postponed building and soveral large contracts have been dropped.

A good many have postponed building and several large contracts have been dropped.

Conors, N. Y., May 6 (Special).—The trouble at North's mill has been put in the hands of the National Executive lioute of the Knights of Lanor. The card-room help in Root & Waterman's mill quit work to-day, demanding an hour for dinner instead of forty-five minutes. A committee representing the 5,000 colton operatives of Garner & Co., called on David J. Johnston, the superfutive of the contract of the contract of the sevential points. The pay roll is \$80,000. The committee was told that the fortnightly payments would begin on July 1.

Boston, May 6 (\*proval).—Several firms of carpenters, painters and plumbers in this city yesterday entered into accoments with their journer men and the strikers were much encouraged. The carpenters has evening took occasion at a mass meeting at their bendquarters to make public a statement which seeks to controvert the manifest of the master builders. The lockout of the hallor operatives is not less serious and there is a rosepect that more working people of this graft may be ordered to quit the shops.

The Missouri Pacific is engazing many of the old men.

but large numbers are still out. The General Board of the Knights of Labor will stay here until the return of the Curtin Committee, when they will be heard.

THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES TO DAY. The Republican primaries will take place today in all the Assembly Districts in the city. Only en-rolled Republicaus can vote. The polling places and times of opening and closing the poles are shown in the advertisement on the fifth page of THE TRIBUNE this morning. The requirements in addition to enrolment are only that the voter shall intend to act with the Reare only that the voter shall intend to act with the Republican party, and that he has continued to be a resident of the district. In which he offers his vote. The large districts, in which the encolment is over 700 names, will have primary elections from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m., and the smaller districts from 3 p. m. to 10 p. m. In several of the districts tackets or notices have been distributed to all the encolded voters informing them of the time and place of the primary election. In the XXIst District there will probably be two thekets A circular letter has been sent to the voters in that district bearing the signatures of Dr. Henry Drisler, Ethn Root, the Rev. Dr. Hastings, Austin Abbott, Theodore Rooseveit, Leonard Hazeline, the Rev. Dr. Armitage and many others, recommending a trast which bears the names of supporters of both of the trekets which were voted for at the last primary. The list of delegates to the County Committee is beaded by the names of John H. Wattson and R. Fulton Cutting, and include also the names of Edward Mitchell, John S. Kennedy, Meyer S. Isaacs, Theoron G. Strong, Leonard Hazeltine, Joseph Pool, George W. Lyon, Charles H. Knex, Salem H. Watkes, John F. Pummer, Granville P. Hawes and other weil known members of the party. Theodore Roosevelt is named for president of the enrolled Kepublicaas. There will be contests in the XVth and a few other districts.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Arto Batts on the Providence Journal.

It is terrible to think of the privation which a same to prevail next fail and winter. Recently a maniacturer of my acquaintance talked with a woman, tho, in a town not far from Boston, is of mach promisence in the order of the knights of Labor, and the nence in the order of the Knights of Labor, and the farm of whose eloquence in the "sanctuary," of the order has reached even the profane ears of the outer barbgrians. One constantly recurring phrase of hers my friend took the liberty of questioning somewhat.

"We can injure the manufacturers," sine kept repeating with that multicous intonation which shows that the source of class grievance has reached a thoroughly victous stage. "We can injure the manufacturers,"
"Oh. jes," he replied. "You have done that already. I am going to close my factory at the end of April, and I shall not open it until this whole business is editled. You injure me, of course, but how about yourselves! I by you think those 300 men that I turned off are benefited!"
"But you'll have to come round," she replied. "You

"But you'll save to come round," she replied. "You "I don't know what you mean by coming round. It isn't profitable to run my factory under the direction of the Knights of Labor, and I certainly shan't undertake it as a scieme of pulluthropy. You injure the manufacturers, of course, but you throw yourselves out of employment."

"We can go to farming, then," declared the priestess of the ancitrary.

"We can go to farming, then, declared to pressess
"Where!" he asked, with the good nature of one who
has the best of an argument, "The Massachasetts
farms are overstocked and overworked. The West is by
no means scant of farm-hands, and who is going to pay
for getting you all out there if there was work!"
"Weil," she said with heightened color and increased
accrotif, "I shand to come to want, anyway. I've got
folks down in Maine that'il take care of me."

PEOPANE USES OF TRACTS.

Dispatch to The Indianapolis Journal.

A movement by the Methodists to revive tracts has exposed a curious abuse of that oin-fashioned means of grace. The New-York Conference appointed the Key. J. H. Gowlessil tract agent, with a view to systematizing and greatly extending city missionary work with the once familiar leadlest. It is found that several medical advertisers have completely prostituted the tract to their own uses, and it is deemed doubliful if the matchet can be repaired. Millions of tracts have, within a year, been distributed in all the tenement-house sections along the wharves and throughout the ten thousand barrooms, printed in exactly the style of the religious article, and bearing titles like "Be Saved," "Your Last Opportunity" and "Salvation for All"; but after a page or as of orthodox argument the matter ran off into a fervid exposition of some medicines. In one case a professedly temperance argument merged into adulation of a particular brand of whiskey. To meet the singuisr difficulty it is probable that the form of the religious tract will be radically changed.

to the Constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor in this State was defeated in the As sembly to-day, every Democrat voting against it and a few Republicaus. Every vote given for the amendment was cast by a Republican, thus redeeming the pledge given by the Republican State Convention of 1883 that the Republican party would do its utmost to submit to the people for their judgment a prohibitory amendment. The Democrats resisted toe amendment at every step. General Curtis, of St. Lawtence County, in order to insure a full rote, moved that there should be a "call of the Assembly." This meant that every Assemblyman the Assembly." This meant that every Assemblyman would be compelled to record his vote upon the amendment. Mr. Sheehau, the Democratic leader, moved that General Curtis's motion be laid upon the table. The metion was adopted by a vote of 64 to 53. A vote was then taken upon the amendment heeft, aithough it was apparent there was a majority against it. Mr. Kruse, of Cattaraugus County, before he voted in favor of the amendment, said: "I believe that when a respectable body of voters ask for the submission of such an amendment was this to the fuddement of the Stare that wought to comply with their demand. I regard the act of the Democratic Assemblymen, in voting against this amendment, as an act of cowardice. Why t. Simply because they are afraid of the liquor vote. I vote yea." The they are afraid of the liquor vote. I vote yea." The they are afraid of the liquor vote. I vote yea." The they are afraid of the liquor vote. I vote yea." The Roman and Democratis in Hulie:

Yeas—Ainsworth, Allen, Adolphus G.; Allen, James S.; Arnold, Italenck, E. P., Babeock, Jerome, Baker, Charles D.; Barnes, Batteneller, Rates, Brown, J. A.; Brown, Milled M.; Budong, Buikley, Chuney, Paff, Cole Carris, Oavie, Kdson, Lyon, Vaide, Marville, Multersyn, Mc. won, Paiver, Parsons, Peart, Pierce, Plate Poiver, Robinson, Seaver, Sime, Staith, Clark E.; Storm, Tuck, Van Allen, Westfail, Speaker Husted 53.

Nawe-Boker, A. H.; Berry, Binder, Rose, Brennan, Brete-Carrier, Canadia.

Statib, Clark E., Storin. 166, A. H.: Berry, Bindst. Rosce. Brennan, Breteker, Brane, Cantor, Cutler, Chase, Collina, Contan, Control,
peecer, Demora, Dickson, Dicksey, Dinkelapiel, Donald, Hode,
kvans, Farrett, Finn, Frich, Gallagher, Giese, Gordon, Greene,
Hagen, Baugerty, James; Haggerty, Henry F.; Hardenbergh, Hardin, Balt, Hayes, Harvy, Hill, Braus, Lauker,
bergh, Hardin, Lauker, Harvy, Hill, Braus, Lauker,
Clettund, McLaughtin, McMahon, Naugle, Neuton, O'Prien,
Paoer, Fratt, Shets, Sheekan, Nhelley, Smith, Charica; Stacey,
Van Buskirk, Wafer, White, Windotph, Wolf, Wood—64. STREET RAILWAYS IN NEW-YORK.

DISCUSSING ROADS IN THE SENATE-AN EXPLANA-TION BY SENATOR PASSETT.

ALBANY, May 6 (Special) .- Senator Traphagen to-day offered amendments to the New-York Street Railroad bill exempting the Cable Railway from its restrictive clauses and at the same time giving the Cable Company anteority to lay its tracks in many of the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, The Railroad Committee protested against the adoption of such amend-ments. There was a contest of two hours over the matter, which ended in the defeat of Senator Traphagen's motion. The Cable amendments were detented by a

vote of 8 to 18. Senator Low then moved to amend his bill by providing that the Sinking Fund Commissioners of New-York may own the tracks of the proposed city railway in Broadway. All that the city would do would be to put down two from tracks. That would not cost \$200,000. Senator Vedder argued that the city would be liable for any accidents. To this Senator Low replied the city could make an arrangement with the companies that they should be

anything to do with the passage of the general street railway law under which the Broadway Railway was constructed. Mr. Bissell declared in his telegram that dropped. Ar. Blanm says two men did not intend to injure him and that their arrest was the result of a misunderstanding.

The Brewers' Association to day replied to the union's decade, will demand. They will not allow the union to dictate, will demand. They will not allow the union to the leads that the grant the men the interests as the the union to the leads that the grant the men the interests as the union to the breadth the demand. They will not the breadth the distance they will send to the said senator Fassett the said senator that the Balgion that The Buffulo Express of to-day in an Albany dispatch

in high position and especially Francis Lyade Stetaon and Wisson S. Bissvill.

Senator Fassett, after reading this dispatch, said: "I did not charse the Rulload Committees with saidding any one, either Mr. Bisseil or Francis Lyade Stetson. What I did say was that there was inquiry why the committee did not call Mr. Bisseil and Francis Lyade Stetson. That I can prove by Senator Low, the chairman of the Railway Committee. Senator Fassett them read an interview with Senator Low in The Niew-York Tribuns of Monday last, in which Senator Low is stated to have said that the Railroad Committee might yet call Mr. Stetson and Mr. Bisseil as witnesses.

"I did not use Mr. Bisseil as witnesses.

"I do not nee Mr. Bisseil's name to The Tribuns reporter." said Senator Low. "I may have used Mr. Stetson's name. The name I did use was that of Abram Distacker, not that of Mr. Bisseil."

Senator Fassett then read Mr. Bisseil's telegram saying he had never had anything to do "with the Broadway hallway marter," and courted the fullest investication. Mr. Bisselt, in closing his distratch, said that Senstor Fassett would not have dared to say outside of the Senate Chamber what he had said in it concerning him (Bisseil). Senator Fassett, commenting on this, said that he never made any statement in the Senate that he was not willing to repeat outside of its walls.

Senator Low will subogan Bisseil and Stetson to appear before the Railroad committee in New-York next Saturday and give any evinence, if they have any, concerning the origin of the Broadway Ealway and the methods by which the General Street Railway and the methods by which the General Street Railway and the methods by which the General Street Railway and the methods by which the General Street Railway and the methods by which the supplementary charges against Judge Donebue, of the Superpen Court. The Judicary Committee will give a hearing to the representatives of the Barakenship passed.

Judge Donoune, of the supreme to the representatives of the Bar Assembly passed to-day Mr. Hadley's bill prohibiting the killing of birds of brilliant plumage.

The Assembly passed to-day Mr. Hadley's bill prohibiting the killing of birds of brilliant plumage.

The Assembly also passed C. D. Barer's "Code of evidence,"

Mr. Griswold rose to a question of privilege. He stated toat his New-York Health Oilcer's salary bill was introduced in no factional spirit, but in the interests of the commerce of the State. He said the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Stationers' Buard of Trade, the Maritime Exchange, the American Shipmasters' Association and the merchants of New-York all favored the mill. He was satisfied, however, that he could not pass the bill this session.

Mr. Sloan said there was an Irreconctiable difference in the Finance Committee on the bill.

This discussion probably ends the criswold bill for this year.

The Senate, upon motion of Senator Parker, resolved.

This discussion probably ends the Griswold bill for this year.

The Senate, upon motion of Senator Parker, resolved that it would consider the bill forbidding the sale of liquor in the Captol on "the first Committee of the Whole not full."

The Arsembly considered to-night the Erwinbill for an improved registering ballot-box. It was silied.

Assemblyman Conlan gave notice to-night that to-morrow he would move a suspension of the rates in order to pass the bill giving Mayor Grace the right to spend Excise Commissioners without the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen.

Speaker Husted made a motion, which was carried, that the bill absoluting the present Board of Aldermen and substituting a board of fifteen members to be elected by cumulative voting be considered to-morrow.

The Bruns bill to increase the powers of Commissioner Squire, of the Department of Public Works, was made a special order to-night, but the reading of bills on the order of the third reading prevented its consideration.

THE NEW AQUEDUCT COMMISSION.

MAYOR GRACE AND CONTROLLER LOEW'S NAMES ERASED FROM THE LIST. THEOM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE,

ALBANY, May 6 .- Mayor Grace apparently is not liked by the members of the Legislature of 1886. To-day, in company with Controller Loew, he was deprived of all power to supervise the construction of the new aqueduct for New-York.

A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Heysradt

some time ago authorizing Governor Hill, with the con-sent of the Senate, to appoint three Aqueduct Commissioners. It also reduces the salaries of the Aqueduct Commissioners from \$8,000 to \$5,000. The further pro vision is made that one of the new commissioners shall be a practical engineer.

General George S. Batcheller moved the bill in the

Assembly. John L. Platt, of Dutchess County, then moved that the bill should be amended by adding a section that would crase from the list of commissioners the names of Mayor Grace and Controller Loew. No opposition was made to the amendment except by Mr. Finn, of the County Democracy. The Assembly

believed that the amendment was a good one, and the bill was passed by 92 to 5.

The bill was taken to the Senate where Mr. Daly pro-

troller Loew's presence in the Board had not prevented extravagance. Last year the expenses of the Commissioners amounted to \$200,000. This was double what they ought to have been. Mayor Grace and Controller Loew were busy men, so busy that they had never gone over the line of the squeduct.

The buil with its amendment was passed by 26 to 5; the nextive votes being green by Messes, Culien, Daly, Dunham, Murphy and Pierce. The bill provides that one of the new Commissioners shall be a Republican, giving the Republican voters of New-York another representative in the Board. The friends of Hamilton Fish, it, surgest that he be nominated as the Republican Commissioner.

Mayor Grace was asked yesterday what he thought of the action of the Legislature in amending the Aqueduct bill leaving the Mayor and Controller off the Commission. He said: "I am in favor of leaving all the exoffleto members off the commission. It have herefolder expressed myself as favorable to it. I know that I have as much as I can well do to attend to the duties of my office, and the various other boards of which the Mayor is a member. I have not the time to devote to the Aqueduct Commission, when that great work would demand for a thorough knowledge of the many questions which come before the board to be passed upon. Necessarily the ex-officio members must depend largely on those of their associates who have time to study the details of the work." the action of the Legislature in amending the Aqueduct

EARNINGS OF THE THIRD AVENUE ROAD. ALBANY, May 6 .- The Board of Railroad Comnissioners, in response to the Senate resolution of April 27 asking for an account of the earnings and expenditures of the Third Avenue Rail-road Company for the last ten years, this evenroad Company for the last ten years, this evening submitted a report to the Senate giving flurres pripared from the books and reports of the company. In October, 1855, the present company was chartered. The amount paid by the grantees for the road constructed to Sixty-Brst-st. is unknown, as no books containing the flurres are in existence. The present company expended as the total cost of the road and equipment to 1855 \$4.704,716. The original stock was \$1,170,000; the total new was \$2,000,000, and the bonds \$2,500,000. Interest at 6 and 7 per cent was paid on the bonds. The dividends from 1856 to 1872 ranged from 6 to 12 per cent; from 1872 to 1835 from 815 to 20, except one year when a dividend of 25 per cent was paid.

THE REV. DR. PHILLIPS BROOKS CHOSEN. RESULT OF THE BALLOTING FOR A SISTANT BISHOP BY THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6 (Special).-The third day of the Episcopal Convention was almost entirely consumed in balloting for the several candidates for Assistant Bishop. Bishop Stevens presided for a while but was compelled early in the proceedings to retire to his home. During the voting many of the delegates went about the room petitioning votes for their favorthought from the strangely equal vote of yesterday that neither of those candidates could be elected. Therefore, he nominated the Rev. S. C. McConnel, rector of St. Stephen's. The Rev. Dr. McVickar protested against Dr. Currie's speech. The Rev. Dr. Mortimer commuted the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Baltimore. A ballot was then ordered with the following result: The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks 69, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Davies 61, the Rev. S. D. M. Connell 11, the Rev. Dr. Eccleston, of Baltimore 3, the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Satterlee 5, the Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar 6, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington 2, the Rev. Dr. Cyrus F. Knight 1, Bishop Elliott 2, blank 2, and the Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter 1. The total number of votes cast was 163, necessary to a choice 82. Four wores cast was 100, here without any choice. At this point Dr. McVickar withdrew his hance in layor of Dr. Brooks, and Dr. Buchman placed in homosulon the Rev. Dr. Kinsolving, after which an adjournment took

that the city could make an arrangement with the companies that they should be liable for accidents. It was then arrange by Senator Vedder that the railways using Broadway might be brough into politics with disastrous offset on the city government.

The bill of the Senate Railread Committee was laid upon the take in the senate to-night by a vote of 16 to 11. The vote was as follows—Republicans in Roman, Democrats in tialies:

Democrats in tialies:

Naus-Constek, Consuly, Dale, Griswold, Hendricks, Hossical, Person, Marvin, Market, Person, Marvin, Market, Person, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Market, Person, Marvin, Market, Person, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Market, Person, Marvin, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Marvin, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Marvin, Marvin, Person, Marvin, Marvi

now in Chicago on his way to California, has telegraphed to his parish that he will not leave. Boston to accept the bishopric for which he has been nominated.

THE WANDERING OHIO SENATORS.

save that the Republican minority determined to use herole measures in bringing the truant Democratic Senators back to their seats. Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy called the Senate to order at 10 o'clock to-day. Seventeen Republicans and one Democrat, Mr. Van Cleaf, were present. No business could be transacted. The Democratic sergeants-at-arms having proved their indiffere see concerning the capture of Democratic Sonators, Mr. Rannells offered a resolution for the appointments of deputy sergeants, who should be armed with warrants that they might arrest on sight any Domocratic Senator who should come into the Senate. This resolution was passed, although Mr. Van Cleaf deanded the year and mays, and held that no resolution manust the years and a quorum voting. General Kennedy quoted a clause of the Constitution, which provides that "less than a querum may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be provided by

Although empowered to appoint deputies enough to picket the Onlo River frontier, Lieutenant-Governor To the Editor of The Tribune. picket the Ohlo River frontier, Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy withheld his appointments, and allowed the Senate to adjourn until to-morrow.

A Republican caucas was held to-night, and it is believed that General Kennedy has secretly appointed Squire Sanderson and Evan Evans, both of Chichmath, to watch for the appearance of any Senators in that city. It is intimated that thirty or forty deputies win be appointed, armed with warrants, and stationed in the counties where the Senators live. They are expected to come norm secretly, and can be arrested by men who are not known as deputies.

Jauge West, of Bellomaine, who was the candidate for Governor in 1877, was called here to-day to counsel the

are not known as depaties.

Judge West, of Belloniaite, who was the candidate for Governor in 1877, was called here to-day to counsel the Republicans. Lisutement-Governor Kennedy has selected five senators to join him in the formulation of place, a fact which does not pleaseal the others. It is stated that all the Democratic senators will visit Frankfort, Ky., to-morrow, and then they will go to New-Orleans.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN ARTIST. A woman died at No. 475 Sixth-ave. yester-

A woman died at No. 475 Sixth-ave. yesterday who, there is strong reasons for believing, was at least a hundred years oid. Not that she ever proclaimed herself a centenarian; on the contrary, her reluctance to talk about her are was equal to that of any young woman on the threshold of spinsterhood.

"How old are you, his s benning it asked an intimate friend shortly before the old woman died.

"That I will tell no one," was the quick response, and she kept her word. Charlotte Deming was born hear Birlington, Vi. When still young her family moved across the Lake to Plattsburg, where she lived for hearly half a century. She was an artist and her landscape publishes made her somewhat of a reputation in that section. Few of the present generation there remember her. She printed herself on her ability to paint flowers and herself on her ability to paint flowers and is said to have been really excellent in this branch of her work. Her most ambitious effort was a large oil patiting subtiled, "Saultation to 1876," which she sent to the Centennial Exposition. It represents the figure of Commiss and herself with a subtiled, "Saultation to 1876," which she sent to the Centennial Exposition. It represents the figure of Commiss and herself sind in out five years ago when her right side was paralyzed. Since then she has been kept by a few bonevocent ladies who had known her along time. She etial so and was soon seized with the filmess that resulted in her death. suited in her death.

HER BAXTER-ST. LOVER MARKIED ANOTHER, Sarah Finkelstein, age twenty-three, of No.

TEA A RAD DIET FOR RABBITS. Dr. Cyrus Edson recently purchased two rabbits, to one he gave leaves of the tea which was believed to have caused sickness and blindness on heard the bark syrungs; to har other no gave leaves of the bark olong tea. Captain Wright of the syrings, hat kine two rabbits with the adspected to a near Dr. todon thought he would improve on the captain actorination. Notiner of Dr. todons rabbits appeared to enjoy the diet of tea leaves, but yesterday the one when had been let us the best coon; sundenly dad, while the other animal still attribute the trial. What made Captain Wright and his crew in is still a donot.

THANSATLANIIC TEAVELLERS. By the Britannic (White Star) for Liverpool: The Duke of Sutherland, the New, J. Pankon, Licutemant C. B. Morgan, Captan B. D. Groene, George B. Eusch, Captans Cookson, Erdina, Corning, Alexander S. Orr and Innity, W. D. Webb and Oliver Hopf.

By the westphasia, classicary American Packet Company) for Hamburg: Dr. Jehn Zahu, Dr. Erwin Marshall, Dean

Hart, Lieutenant A. Marix, the Rev. J. Franche, Mr. and Mrs. Courad scheriling, and Walther von the L. Mrs. Alexander Sullivan. Miss Margaret Sullivan and Miss Margaret Sullivan and Miss Margaret Sullivan and Miss on the Umbria.

BOYCOTTING AROUSES A STORM.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Though I am not a regular subscriber of your paper, yet the villanous sheet entitled The Roy cotter, which has been freely circulated lately, attempting an attack upon THE TRIBUNE and its Editor, has so roused my indignation that I cannot refrain from some expression of it. It would seem as though all American patriorism and independence were on the wane, when such attempts at tyrannical oppression are tolerated for

twenty-four hours.
It is quite true-that the disturbing element forms but a minimum of our national population: but that minimum is attempting by all sorts of subterfuges to control imum is attempting by all sorts of subterfuges to control the majority. Are we to submit calculy to the architerry and high-handed actions of a lot of foreigners banded together as "Knights of Labor," "Trans Unionss," etc.! I am a native-born American, as were my forefathers, and I cannot but enter my protest against our we skiness as Americans in dealing with all these labor troubles. I have served the State in times of peace as a member of its National Goard, and though a veteran, yet, if necessary, I will glastly wear the "old gray uniform" to show these foreigners that American pariodism, pride and independence are not yet dealand can never be Rilled, In giving unterance to this sentiment I voice the feeling of all my old comraides and associatos. Yours respectively.

New-York, May 4, 1886.

ONE ANSWER TO A BOYCOTT. to the Editor of The Iribuns.

SIR: The second morning train on the Northern road from Nyack Jassed our humble station one morning lately, and upon my entering the car a fellow-passenger who is a nice fellow-except that he reads The World-said to me, "Will you have the morning paper !" It provoked a smile, for I well knew that we would be pretty close down to Jersey City before a morning paper would be seen; but I said "Yes, certainly," whereupon he pulled from his pocket a morning Tenethe of that data. "How is this," said I. "You don't read the right Sky you old refer you it" "No," he said, "but let me tell you. They are mad because fitte Tenethe seeks to get its papers up to Nyack early of the day issued, and are trying to stop the sale of them; so a low of its mide up our minds that we needed a Tellet've, and here is mine for you. Our needs will keep up just as ion; as any semblance of boycotting lasts, you may bet your level dollar." Yours, D. E.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS TOWARD THE STRIKES.

Sin: I am glad to see that you recognize editorially the serious crisis in the labor war. It is quite evident that the awe and hash of the secret couclave have invaded the editorial sanctum. But the well-being of 50 . invaded the efflorial sanctum. But the weil-being of ob-000,000 of people is at stake an it is high time for calling things by their right name, anless borout, terrorism and spollation are to supplant the common rights of properly and the findamenta principles of commands life. The cause of law and order is always first, and if it yields to the rule of the mon, it will be the fund of a thind and timeserving press. George 8. Hastings. line-serving press. New- Fork, April 24, 1886.

WHAT THE AMERICAN WAY IS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Srr: It has been a matter of much surprisa to me and to many others that the newspapers have not grappled with the scrikes and given the sound counsel that is needed. I will except THE THIBUNE and Post somewhat from this charge. The public ace a grave state of affairs and look in the newspapers and find that the facts are given but no opinion whatever. Now the strikers form but a small body of the public after all; the ear-drivers and conductors number, probably, 2,000 in this city, and why should a newspaper om t to tell them that they are wrong in principle and methods to The organization of men to stop work on the order of some man to them unknown without their cool judge nent on the matter is entirely un-American. Let the drivers organize, if they choose, but lot every man reserve the right to act or not to act, as every A mer-

can should. I worked when a young man for \$1 per week and w I worked when a young man for \$1 per week and was only too glad to get that. While carning that I fitted mixelf to earn \$2.50 per week; then I learned another branch of work (paying for instruction) and sot \$1 per day. This is the American mode of doing business. In 1890 I proceed work for a man on the Sixth Avenue road who had been in very active business and tailed. He was glad to get the place. He now is a prosperous merchant. Instead of striking he tooked for work class whore and go: It and earns his \$4.000 per year. There are thousands of men who have driven the cars who are now in good business and feel thankful there was work that could be got that would give them ciothes and be adjusted they could look around them. The public will be thankful if the newspapers will speak out on this subject.

New York: April 22, 1886.

New-York, April 22, 1886.

CONSTITUTIONAL ARBITRATION.

A SUGGESTION FROM FREDERICK W. SEWARD. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Arbitration is urged as the way to settle disputes between employers and the employed. Pechaps, in the discussion now going on, it may not be

amiss to recall to mind a discussion somewhat simil ar that occurred forty years ago. When the Constitutional Convention met at Albany in 1846, there was a popular de-sire for some form of court that would shorten "the THEY START FOR NEW-ORLEANS IN ORDER TO PRO- law's delay," lessen expensive litigation, and prevent TECT ELECTION FORGERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6. (Special).—Nothing carefully considered by the convention. As the outcome of their deliberations the following section was

come of their deliberations the following section was engrafted upon the new Constitution:

SECTION 23 — Fribunals of concitation may be established with such powers and duties as may be prescribed by law, but such tribunals shall have no bower to reader infigured to be obligatory on the parties, except they voluntarily submit their matters in difference, and agree to able the judgment or assent thereto, in the presence of such tribunal, in such cases as shall be prescribed by law.

This provision formed a part of our State Constitution for twenty was a Salaraman to the property was a Salaraman to the parties of a part of the provision formed a part of our State Constitution

for twenty years. Subsequent revisions eliminated it, probably because its continuance was deemed unneces-sary, in view of the general powers granted by the sary, in view of the process perhaps in reaching a solution of present problems, it may be worth considering whether a me form of tribunal, like those outlined in the Constitution of 1846, much not now be activated and free from objections urged against methods of arm tration now proposed or in use.

Montrose, N. Y., May 1, 1886.

SOME OTHER DAY IF NOT . UNDAY.

SIR: The New-York Conference of the

Methodist Episcopal Church adopted a resolution, to be presented to the State Senate, opposing the opening of museums, public picture gaileries and libraries on San day. There is no doubt that this action is the result of honestconviction, which is shared largely by the mem-bers of the churches represented by these preacters. Now it strikes the lay mind that they are logically forced to take one further step; employers in the Methodist Church must give their employes another day in the week, or a part of a day, in which to avail of these va.aable means of education, and the preachers must urgs this upon them as an imperative duty. It may be that this upon them as an imperative duty. It may be that the only proper employment for Sunday is attendance on church, Sunday-school and prayer-meeting and reading religious books; there are honest diderences of opinion on the subject among good man, but every one must concede that the hard-working multitudes, who make up a vast proportion of every community, should have some time for a sort of self-improvement for which no means can be found in their homes, or their shops of counting-rooms, and which are not provided by the churches.

New-York, April 16, 1886. MISS FOLSOM'S WEDDING RING.

Buffale Dispatch to The Cincinnati Enquire.

The gossips here now are figuring on where President Cleveland is going to get Miss Folsom's wedding riog. He purchased a diamond neckage of clealer yet inexpensive design at Dickinson's Jewelry store when he made his last visit to Buffalo, and it was shrewed; suspected by a young lady that the wedding ring would be bought there. That was given additional import from the fact that Wilson's Bisseli [Cleveland's oid law partner] was seen in the store several times before he went to New-York to escape the newspaper nech.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET. There was only a slight increase in the transactions in oil yesterday and the market presented no new or interesting features. The highest price was slightly about the highest on Wednesday, but in spite of the appearance of strength the final price showed a small decline. The entire movement was too narrow, however, to possess any significance, and the market simply maintained the condution of student which it has been for some time. The little field news that was received was not a substantial encouragement to either aside.

The range of prices and the total cealings at the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Opening. 73 towest. 73 Highest 74 Final 75 Sales. barrols 74 Final 75 Sales. barrols 75 Sales. barro the appearance of strength the final price showed a

BRADFORD, Penn., May 6 -Crute Oil-National Transit Certificates opened at 78% and closed at 73% highest price, 74, lowest price, 73; clearances, 724,000 barrels.

It is a fact not generally known that not only has the sith of the Queen ceased to be proposed at the Masion House dinners in Dublin, but the prayer for the Queen, hitnerto commanded to be said before Mass in the churches and chapels of Ireland on Sundays as holy days of obligation, has, by authority, been with drawn from the last edition of those prayers as pullshed by Mossra Gill & Co., O'Connell-st., Dublin.—it doesnotes: